

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1903.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

SEE TO-MORROW'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS.

BALFOUR HAS NEW CABINET FORMED, BUT IT IS WEAK.

Joseph Chamberlain's Place Taken by Alfred Lyttleton, Known to Fame as a Cricketer.

UTTERLY LACKS EXPERIENCE.

Resignation of Duke of Devonshire at Critical Moment a Severe Blow to Government.

PREMIER GROWS PLAINTIVE.

Administration's Friends Do Not Hope to See It Live Long, and Expect General Election Before Parliament Meets.

London, Oct. 5.—The three weeks' Cabinet crisis has ended in a manner more remarkable and dramatic than that of its inception.

The new Cabinet is composed as follows: Mr. Brodrick, formerly Secretary for War, succeeds Lord George Hamilton as Secretary for India.

Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster General, succeeds Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Alfred Lyttleton, Recorder of Oxford, succeeds Joseph Chamberlain as Secretary for the Colonies.

H. O. Arnold-Forster, Secretary to the Admiralty, succeeds Mr. Brodrick as Secretary for War.

Graham Murray, Lord Advocate of Scotland, succeeds Lord Balfour of Burleigh as Secretary for Scotland.

Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary of the War Office, succeeds Austen Chamberlain as Postmaster General.

Mr. Balfour's new ministry affords a measure of the enormous difficulty he has had to contend with in the task of reconstruction, and its composition seems to indicate that the Premier himself can have little belief of its durability.

ELECTION EXPECTED.

The most sanguine supporters of the Government to-night express the smallest hopes of such an administration living many months, and the prevalent idea is that there will be a general election before Parliament reassembles.

The withdrawal of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, which was announced to-day, is a heavy blow. Had he remained the Government might possibly have survived another parliamentary session by avoiding legislation dealing with the fiscal problem, but with him goes the support of the strong party of Liberal Unionists.

Mr. Balfour wrote an extraordinary letter, reproaching the Duke of Devonshire with breach of faith. It is the theme of universal surprise and comment.

Though it is generally admitted that it is difficult to understand why the Duke did not resign when Mr. Ritchie and the others seceded, it is recalled that he publicly announced long ago that he considered it his duty to hold office as long as possible in the interest of free trade, and the curiously plaintive and bitter tone of Mr. Balfour's reply is regarded as altogether unjustified by the circumstances.

LANDSOWNE UNPOPULAR.

One consequence of the Duke of Devonshire's retirement is extremely unfortunate for the Government. It will bring the leadership of the House of Lords to the unpopular Lord Lansdowne. No successor has yet been appointed to the Duke of Devonshire and several minor Government offices still remain vacant.

Of the new appointments announced to-night the most surprising is that of the Honorable Alfred Lyttleton as Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Lyttleton is a man of acknowledged ability and a good speaker, but he has had no ministerial experience whatever.

He is better known to the colonies as a cricketer than as a politician. He and his seven brothers were famous cricketers at Eton whilst Alfred and his brother Edward displayed even greater prowess at football and racquets. Alfred Lyttleton was always an enthusiastic cricketer and he has taken several teams on colonial tours. He was also for fifteen years the champion tennis player and has won international football honors.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE RESIGNS

Action Amazes and Irritates Premier Balfour.

London, Oct. 5.—The Duke of Devonshire (who was leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords) has resigned the office of Lord President of the Council, and the King has accepted his resignation.

The Duke of Devonshire wrote to Mr. Balfour giving his reasons for his resignation, which he attributed, among other things, to the Premier's speech at Sheffield, and his pamphlet on insular free trade.

Balfour's letter of acknowledgment was published to-night. It expresses unbounded amazement, and some irritation at the Duke's course. Balfour is the more astonished, he says, because the Duke read the manuscript of the Sheffield speech before it was delivered, and apparently approved it.

TYNER AND HIS KINSMAN, BARRETT, UNDER INDICTMENT.

Charge Against Late Assistant Attorney General for Post Office Department is Conspiracy.

"WORKED IN COLLUSION."

Federal Grand Jury Charges That Bonding Companies Virtually Were Forced to Employ Barrett as Attorney.

MANY OTHER INDICTMENTS.

New Bills Against Beavers and Machen Are Returned—Investigation of Postal Scandals Now Practically Closed.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Fifteen new indictments were brought in by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia to-day as the final result of the investigation in the Post-Office Department. Several of these findings were against persons who have already been indicted.

The new indictments involve James N. Tyner, the late Assistant Attorney General for the Post-Office Department; his assistant, Harrison J. Barrett; James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order system of the Post-Office Department; Norman Metcalf, son of James T.; Harry C. Hallenbeck, president and general manager of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford Company of New York, the firm which for several years supplied the department with its money order blanks; and William D. Doremus, who is connected with a house which has been supplying a stamp-canceling machine to the department.

There were additional indictments against August W. Machen, formerly Superintendent of free delivery; George W. Beavers, formerly Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division; W. Scott Towers, who was in charge of the substation of the Washington City Post Office, and State Senator George A. Greene of New York.

In some cases there were several indictments against one person. Concerning the indictment against Tyner and Barrett, the following statement was made by the Post Office Department:

"These indictments charge Tyner and Barrett with conspiracy, and two additional indictments charge Barrett with agreeing, while still in office, to receive fees for services rendered or to be rendered in cases pending before him as officer. All the indictments are founded upon the treatment by Tyner and Barrett of the business of the so-called bond investment companies.

"It is charged that it was the duty of Tyner and Barrett, Assistant Attorney General and Assistant Attorney for the Post-Office Department, to investigate the methods of conducting business with improper use of the mails and, in case of guilt, to report to the Postmaster General and recommend the issue of a fraud order; that, in this connection, they investigated the business of the bond investment companies and found that they were all carrying on a business that involved fraud on the part of the companies, and that, instead of recommending to the Postmaster General the issue of an order that would prevent the delivery of mail or the payment of money orders to those companies, and would thus break up their business, Tyner and Barrett conspired to give them unobstructed use of the mails, in order that Barrett might profit thereby.

"It is charged that Barrett had entered into an agreement with J. H. Neils of the Baltimore bar for a partnership in 1901, the object being to share in the profits which might arise from representing bond investment companies before the Post-Office Department; that, in pursuance of conspiracy with Tyner, Barrett investigated the schemes of the companies and wrote and signed the report thereon; that he then declared the business in its existing form to be illegal, and not entitled to use of the mails, but that its basic principle was sound and that it could be made over so as to be legal; that Tyner and Barrett procured the signature of the Postmaster General to a letter written by Barrett, stating that a reasonable time would be given to those companies for making over their business; during which time the use of the mails would not be interrupted.

"It is charged that this opinion was printed at Government expense and sent to every known company with a circular letter stating that the business of that company was illegal; that about the same time, December, 1900, Barrett sent to each company an announcement that he had resigned his position and entered into a partnership for the practice of law at Baltimore and Washington. The purpose of the circulars was to defraud the United States, by the use of the postal service with its money-order blanks.

The new charge against Machen is that of accepting a bribe in connection with the delivery of badges worn by rural free delivery carriers, which were made by Charles J. Meier of Philadelphia.

BIG SHIPYARD SUSPENDS; BLAMES WALKING DELEGATES.

President of Morse Iron Works and Dry Docks Company Declares Strikes Commenced as Soon as Unions Discovered Yard Was Full of Work Secured on Time Contracts.

New York, Oct. 5.—Labor differences are responsible for the closing down indefinitely to-day of the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company in Brooklyn, one of the largest concerns of its kind on the Atlantic Coast.

President Edward P. Morse attributes the blame to the walking delegates. He said:

"On account of continued labor troubles and consequent losses which commenced more than a year ago, we have been compelled to close our plant.

"Last year we were working on contracts amounting to more than \$1,000,000, employing about 2,200 men, and with a weekly pay roll of \$21,000. The strikes commenced as soon as the unions discovered our yard was full of work, and that we were bound under a penalty to complete our contracts on time. Had they planned to ruin our concern they could not have worked more systematically."

The troubles, he added, began when the employed demanded and the company consented to the dismissal of a foreman who had discharged thirty men for idleness. From that time it has been one continuous succession of strikes, winding up with the machinists' strike of May 26, which is still on.

CHAMPION ACROBAT OF NEW YORK POLITICS IS EDWARD M. GROUT.

After Jumping From One to Other He Is Now Candidate of Both Parties for Comptroller.

"Under which King Reigns? Speak or die"—King Henry IV. Part II.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 5.—Edward M. GROUT, candidate for Comptroller of New York City, has a record for jumping from one party to another that would be the pride of an acrobat who could translate this political feat into a stage turn. For Mr. GROUT is not satisfied with being on one side a time, but has on some occasions poised himself, like Mahomet's coffin, "twixt heaven and earth suspended," in the middle of the political field till all wondered where he was going to light.

Such is the position in which he again finds himself. He is on both Reform and Tammany tickets. He is pledged to support Tammany and Law, and his general attitude is that of the circus rider who tried to stay upon two horses that shied off in opposite directions. His friends have more than once in the past month urged him to retire from politics, as that seemed to be the only way to save him from a fall.

Retirement is far from Mr. GROUT's thoughts, and he stands as high in his own borough of Brooklyn to-day as ever he did, and until he got himself in his present predicament he was considered the best voter in New York.

Mr. GROUT is to-day the most anomalous spectacle in New York City politics. Not all at once has he achieved his acrobatic notoriety, but he has changed his political affiliations as often as occasion seemed to him to demand.

He entered New York politics in 1884 as a supporter of Stephen B. Woodford, where his politics were Republican, Woodford being a power in that party.

Then Mr. GROUT went into the office of William J. Gaynor as a partner. Here he made his views conform to those of Judge Gaynor, who was a leader of the Independent Democratic Party.

Mr. GROUT was in the Brooklyn campaign allied with Edward M. Shepard to sweep Brooklyn clean of the ring, which they accomplished.

McLaughlin cast about the next year for a man who would break the reform ticket, and he saw that GROUT's candidacy, even if he was defeated, would make a hole through which the whole ring could later crawl.

GROUT was nominated, and it was charged by the Sheggeds that he had sold them out. An effort was made to force GROUT on the Sheggeds, but it was hoisted down. Shepard took the nomination himself, receiving only a few thousand votes, but GROUT was beaten.

Thursday night, when the name of GROUT was brought up at the Democratic Convention, it was greeted with blows, as GROUT had many times declared the stench of Tammany offended his nostrils. He had charged that "Big Tim" Sullivan had banked one-fifth of the proceeds of the gambler's racket, yet "Big Tim" nominated him for Comptroller on the Democratic ticket.

Despite these sudden changes in party, GROUT has stayed in office—a feat that would have been impossible had it not been for his jumps—but he has at last landed squarely in the Tammany camp, and the question is: Can he save himself with a mere scorching?

THOMAS C. PLATT TO MARRY.

Senator Will Wed Mrs. Lillian T. Janeway.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 5.—Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York made the formal announcement to-day that he is to marry Mrs. Lillian T. Janeway of Washington, D. C., October 16.

According to the present plans only the immediate friends of the contracting parties are to be invited.

Mrs. Janeway is the widow of the late Doctor Theodore Janeway. Senator Platt has been a widower since February 12, 1901, when his first wife died.

JUSTICE HARLAN TO RETIRE?

Rumor That He Is Preparing to Leave Supreme Bench.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Gossip of the retirement of Justice Harlan from the United States Supreme Court has been started by the call at the White House Saturday of Justices Harlan and McKenna. The further fact that Judge Gray was a caller Friday has served to couple Judge Gray's name with the succession.

ARMED INSANE MAN IN DEADLY FIGHT AT WHITE HOUSE

Peter Elliott of Minneapolis Becomes Enraged After Trying in Vain to See President Roosevelt.

MEETING CAREFULLY PLANNED

Guards Take the Powerful Swede in Custody and a Terrific Struggle in a Police Van Ensues.

PRISONER SENT TO ASYLUM.

In Same Place Are Confined No Less Than Four "Cranks" Who Invaded Grounds of Executive Mansion in Last Week.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Folled in his attempt to reach President Roosevelt, Peter Elliott, a demented Swedish machinist, formerly of Minneapolis, engaged to-day in a desperate battle with White House policemen, who intercepted his possibly deadly errand to the executive mansion.

Elliott was armed with a revolver. He had carefully planned to meet the President, and, according to his own story, was within a few feet of Mr. Roosevelt yesterday up the Grace Dutch Reformed Church while the President and his two boys were at worship.

Elliott, by 7 o'clock to-night, had been examined, removed from his prison cell and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

WRITES A LETTER.

Elliott sent a letter to the President last week, telling in a rambling manner of writings in which he praised Mr. Roosevelt, and inclosing his photograph, asked an audience. He appeared at the executive offices at 10 o'clock this morning, and asked for the President. A newspaper correspondent, standing in the doorway, inquired:

"What do you want to see the President for?"

"I want to see the President," said Elliott. "He wants to see me."

"When is your engagement?" inquired Clegg, who eyed the Swede suspiciously. "Between 9 and 12," replied Elliott.

Clegg, after a moment's parley, decided that a crank was at the mansion and signalled to his comrades.

He would not wait, in attempting to leave he was intercepted. This made him angry, and then violent. Grabbing him, the officers rushed him into the elevator and telephoned to the House of Detention for a van.

FIND NO WEAPON.

While waiting for the arrival of the van, Elliott began to kick and swear. The police searched him, but could find no weapons.

When he was placed in the van he became calm for a moment. Before it had passed the gate of the White House grounds he again became violent. He began to scream wildly and plunging his free hand beneath his trouser band, whipped out a revolver from a secret pocket which had escaped the search of the police.

Perry jumped forward and struck up the barrel. Elliott grabbed it and it also and broke it open at the breech, the automatic shell extractor scattering the cartridges through the van. They bore the weapon back, and it crashed through the window. Clegg wrested it from the Swede's grasp and threw it into the roadway, on which the driver halted.

Elliott tried to spring after it. The heavy plate glass crashed again and his body crashed through the aperture. Clegg, still gripping his arm, was dragged, shouldered down, to the sill and the jagged ends of the pane, protruding the coat he wore, entered the flesh below the elbow, piercing to the bone and grinding veins, arteries and muscles frightfully, as the struggle continued.

KICKS POLICEMAN.

As Policeman Perry sprang forward to drag back the Swede he received a kick in the stomach which set him flying to the further corner of the van. Then he tackled the lunatic's legs. Clegg pulled his arm from under Elliott and drew his own revolver. He kicked open the door behind him, ran round to the window and dragged Elliott through it to the ground.

The fight continued, and Clegg fired twice into the ground, a signal for assistance, which brought Parker, Stone and Hall, who had been left behind at the White House, dashing across the grounds.

The maniac had given up the struggle and, closely guarded by Clegg and Parker, was taken to the Emergency Hospital.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—Peter Olson Elliott, also known as Peter Olson, who was taken into custody at the White House to-day, is a well-known South Minneapolis character. Two weeks ago he told friends he was "going to Washington to occupy the White House."

They thought he was joking. He disappeared, and nothing was heard of him till to-day, when it was made known that he had attempted to see the President.

Elliott is of Danish birth and speaks the Swedish language. His name was formerly Olson, which he changed about a year ago for personal reasons. He is known to have anarchistic views. He was very reticent as to his former history and would never answer any questions about himself. He had no relatives in this country.

COTTON CORNERER BROWN PERMITS MARKET TO SAG OF ITS OWN WEIGHT.



Who is conceded to be dictator of the cotton market and is reputed to have made millions by his "corner."

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 5.—Since the settlement of the September cotton corner between William P. Brown and his followers, with those who sold cotton short, there has been little interest in cotton in New York. The market for that staple opened this morning twelve to fourteen points lower than the close Saturday, following the lead of lower prices in Liverpool. The Brown contingent at no time was active in buying cotton, and the market sagged of its own weight, closing from twenty-one to twenty-eight points lower than the lowest Saturday.

Some of the traders say the followers of Colonel Brown are satisfied to permit the price to drop for the present, and that they will take hold at an opportune time, while others are equally positive that the bull movement is over for the present, and that a two-sided market may be expected for some time to come.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Probably showers, with stationary temperature.

For Mississippi—Fair Tuesday. Rain Wednesday.

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1. Congressman Hunt Out for Hawes. Commissioners Arrive From Japan. Architects Praise Fair-Site Plans.

2. Norton Did Not Attend Conference. Newsboys' President Weds. Says Corn Crop Will Equal Average Yield.

3. Favors Gowns in the Pulpit. Ready to Submit Terminal Bills. Kerns and Atkins Opposed by Osmer. The Stage.

4. County Clerk Strikers Dempsy. May Investigate Alleged "Deal." Folk to Lunch With Roosevelt Thursday.

5. Shield for Flag on Stamp.

6. Old Stone Firm in the Lamp Stakes. The Republic Form Chart.

7. "The Fiddler" Not a Ringer. Russia and Japan Trying to Make Up. River News and Personals.

8. Editorial. Society News.

9. St. Louis Annual Fair Opened Yesterday.

10. Republic "Want" Ads. Birth, Marriage and Death Records. New Corporations.

11. Rooms for Rent Ads.

12. In the Chicago Grain Pit. St. Louis Cotton Market.

13. Stock Market in Hands of Professionals. Local Securities Dull. Summary of E. Fair Markets. Beans Regain Speculative Interest.

14. Castro Extorting Cash From Allens. Action Alone Will Satisfy Bulgaria. Damage by Great Storm Worse Than First Told. Velled Prophet to Arrive To-Night. Steel Dividend Is Due To-Day.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON SCHWAB

Grave Charges Against Lewis Nixon and Others.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 6.—A savage attack on Charles M. Schwab and his associates in the Shipyard Trust was made public to-night. It came in the form of an answer to the two actions recently brought against the United States Shipbuilding Company and former Senator James B. Smith, Jr., the receiver, in the Federal court here.

Exceeding harsh charges are made by the receiver, through his counsel, against Mr. Schwab, D. Le Roy Dresser, former president of the Trust Company of the Republic, and Messrs. Lewis Nixon, John S. Hyde, B. W. Hyde, Irving M. Scott, Charles J. Canada, Horace W. Gause, John W. Young and other owners of shipyard plants.

The charges against Mr. Schwab allege that he sold to the shipbuilding company the Bethlehem Steel Company, taking in payment \$2,000,000 in bonds, \$5,000,000 of preferred stock and \$10,000,000 of common stock of the shipbuilding company, "well knowing that in truth the said property was not worth over \$10,000,000."

The charges against the other promoters are that they "knowingly accepted in all \$1,000,000 in bonds and stock for property and plants not worth at the most \$500,000."